

## REFORM PARTY.

## GENERAL ELECTION OF 1890.

## PLATFORM.

1. We pledge ourselves to maintain, inviolate, the autonomy and independence of this Kingdom, while securing, at the same time, the amplest commercial benefits in our treaty relations with the United States.
2. To secure adequate legislation, by constitutional amendment or otherwise, whereby Asiatic immigration shall be restricted to the agricultural necessities of the country, and Chinese not now engaged in trade or the mechanical occupations shall be prohibited from hereafter engaging therein.
3. To favor wise and liberal appropriations for internal improvements, and to sustain a progressive policy in the development of our national resources.
4. To secure such an extension of the present Homestead Act as will facilitate the settlement of small landholders throughout the Kingdom.
5. To procure for the people an honest, economic, and efficient administration in all departments of the Government.

## For Nobles—Island of Oahu.

- HON. W. C. WILDER, } six years.  
 HON. M. P. ROBINSON, }  
 HON. W. O. SMITH, }  
 HON. J. I. DOWSETT, Sr., } four years.  
 ROBERT LISHMAN, }  
 R. J. GREENE, }  
 S. M. KAAUKAI, }  
 E. S. CUNHA, } two years.  
 B. F. DILLINGHAM, }

## For Representatives—District of Kona, Oahu.

- DISTRICT 1—HON. CECIL BROWN.  
 DISTRICT 2—S. K. KANE.  
 DISTRICT 3—M. A. GONSALVES.  
 DISTRICT 4—JAMES F. MORGAN.  
 DISTRICT 5—W. C. ACHI.  
 DISTRICT 6—J. L. KAULUKOU.  
 DISTRICT 7—  
 DISTRICT 8—J. I. DOWSETT, Jr.

## NOMINATIONS

## ON

## HAWAII, MAUI AND KAUAL.

## For Nobles—Island of Hawaii.

- J. KAUFMAN, } six years.  
 J. M. HORNER, }  
 R. R. HIND, } four years.  
 HON. DR. J. WIGHT, }  
 HON. SAM'L PARKER, }  
 DR. C. H. WETMORE, } two years.

## For Representatives—Island of Hawaii.

- SOUTH HILO—R. RYCKROFT.  
 CENTRAL HILO—GEO. KAIHENUA.  
 NORTH HILO—ALBERT HORNER.  
 HAWAIIA—W. H. RICKARD.  
 KOHALA—J. W. MOANAULI.  
 KONA—WALPUILANI.  
 KAU—APIKI.

An Independent ticket for Nobles has been formed on the Island of Hawaii as follows:

- HON. S. PARKER, } six years.  
 J. KAUFMAN, }  
 E. A. BURCHARDT, } four years.  
 R. R. HIND, }  
 J. MARSDEN, } two years.  
 W. H. PURVIS, }

## For Nobles—Island of Maui.

- HON. H. P. BALDWIN, } six years.  
 W. Y. HORNER, }  
 W. H. CORNWELL, } four years.  
 R. D. WALBRIDGE, }  
 JAS. ANDERSON, } two years.  
 L. VON TEMPSKY, }

## For Representatives—Island of Maui.

- WAILUKU, DISTRICT 1—W. K. MAKAKOA.  
 WAILUKU, DISTRICT 2—PATRICK COCKETT.  
 MAKAWAO—W. H. HALSTEAD.  
 HANA—JOS. U. KAWAINUI.  
 LAHAINA—  
 MOLOKAI—

## For Nobles—Island of Kauai.

- HON. GEO. N. WILCOX, six years.  
 HON. P. P. KANOA, four years.  
 HON. P. ISENBERG, Sr., two years.

## For Representatives—Island of Kauai.

- HANALEI—HON. A. S. WILCOX.  
 LIHUE—HON. W. H. RICE.  
 WAIMEA—V. KNUDSEN.

## Every voter must register.

We are glad to have been able in our issue of this day, to print a categorical contradiction of the statements which have been made against Mr. Hind. The denial would have appeared earlier had Mr. Hind not been absent from the country when the charges were originally made. It is gratifying to be satisfied, as we now are, of their falsity.

Admiral Fisquet of the French Navy is dead.

## By Authority.



MR. R. A. LYMAN of Paalo, Hamakua, Hawaii, has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Third Judicial Circuit of the Kingdom.

L. A. THURSTON,  
 Minister of the Interior.  
 Interior Office, Jan. 21, 1890. 1307-31

MR. E. M. WALSH has this day been appointed Chairman of the Waimea Road Board, Kani, vice Ernest Kopke resigned. The Board now consists as follows:

E. M. Walsh, Chairman,  
 W. D. Schmidt,  
 F. W. Glade.

L. A. THURSTON,  
 Minister of the Interior.  
 Interior Office, Jan. 18, 1890. 1307-31

CAPT. DAVID TAYLOR of Lahaina, Maui, has this day been appointed Clerk of the Lahaina Market, vice T. E. Evans resigned.

L. A. THURSTON,  
 Minister of the Interior.  
 Interior Office, Jan. 1st, 1890. 1307-31

PHILIP MONDT has this day been appointed a member of the Wailuku Road Board vice H. Morrison, resigned. The Board now consists as follows:

H. G. Treadway, Chairman.  
 W. F. Mossman,  
 Philip Mondt.

L. A. THURSTON,  
 Minister of the Interior.  
 Interior Office, Jan. 14, 1890. 1306-31

## Hawaiian Gazette

EST. MODUS IN REBUS.

## TEN-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1890

"One who knows" would do well to sign himself in future "One who thinks he knows."

It will not take long for the Bush-Wilcox sewing machine to rip to pieces the crazy quilt which it has stitched together to cover its party's nakedness during the election. All that Messrs. Bush and Wilcox ask for is half a chance.

We print elsewhere a communication from the Minister of the Interior, exposing a most complicated series of falsehoods by Mr. Bush. If Mr. Bush would devote one-tenth of the time and zeal to the study of grammar which he gives to the invention of elaborate fiction, he might learn to write English.

Poor Diogenes! With his little candle in hand he has been moving among men until he finds no honesty, no integrity, no fairness, except in his own little self. He thinks himself righteous altogether. He is "pledged to neither sect nor party." He works "for the benefit of all." His hands rise in holy horror when a man in open public meeting names his man and bluntly tells what he thinks about him. This is an egregious sin. His way is quite different. He does not mention names. He does not put his charges in such form that they can be met. He only insinuates that "ugly stories are being whispered about town." Naturally, living in a tub, he is familiar with what flows in the gutter. His conception of honor, newspaper righteousness, permits him to use a stiletto in the dark, not caring whether it stab with suspicion one man or a dozen. He enjoys putting a damaging impeachment in vague form so that the public on the street corners say, "Is it Brown? Is it Smith? Is it Jones?"

Poor Diogenes! He thinks this is honorable. Paddling in the gutter, he even dreams that he is above the moral level of the community, not appearing to know that he is sailing along in the sewage. He can lean affectionately over a saloon-counter and imagine that his opponents are "placing sums of money with saloon-keepers to be extended in treating the boys." To be sure, he doesn't definitely say so. He mentions no names. He "wouldn't be surprised to hear" it; that's all. And he expects to hear it where men of such inflexible integrity and purity of motive as himself should not be seen.

"Religion, education and other to be supposed" (hic) refining influences have failed to make any impression upon the goody-goody people of the Reform party; but with him and his worthy companions these blessed agencies have wrought a marvelous integrity and a peculiar sense of honor.

Poor Diogenes! How utterly lonely he is in his integrity! Such civic virtue has rarely been witnessed in the annals of political history. His political conscience allows him to decry personalities with one breath and with the next to convict a man on street rumor without trying to prove his guilt. It is easier to say a man took a bribe of \$500 than it is to produce the affidavits that he did. Ordinary men would have qualms of conscience and desist from such public charges arrayed in anonymous security. But Diogenes naturally does such things. He sees no dishonor in it. He chuckles that he can do what other men shrink from. Poor Diogenes! How lonesome he must be in his sense of honor.

## WHAT THE REFORM PARTY HAS DONE.

1. It has created and carried into effect the Homestead Law.
2. It has taken the subject of Leprosy out of politics, strictly enforced the Segregation Law without fear or favor, sparing no expense for the comfort of the lepers; established a Hospital for the scientific investigation of the disease and treatment of the patients, and pledges itself to stamp out the disease.

3. It has changed and decentralized the Government from a Despotism, run by and for the benefit of one man and his favorites, to a Representative Constitutional Government controlled by and for the People.
4. It has taken the Civil Service out of Politics and given to the People the Power and the Right to conduct Elections without the partisan interference of Government Officers.

The election for Nobles and Representatives, held in September, 1887, was the first since elections were inaugurated in this country, in which Government officers did not exercise an active and more or less controlling part.

Such control was exercised in greatly increasing degree, as the years went by, until it culminated in 1886, when, almost without exception, the Government officers throughout the country, even to the Judges, were partisan workers, doing active electioneering; and bringing all the power of their positions to bear to assist the administration in power. To such an intolerable extent had this been carried that in 1886 it was perfectly well understood that retention in office depended upon subservience and active partisan support of the administration.

It has been charged that the Reform party, being in possession of the Government, is going to hold it at all hazards.

THE HISTORY OF THE REFORM PARTY proves that it proposes to remain in control only by and with the consent of a majority of the legal voters.

THE NUMBER OF VOTERS in the country is less than 15,000. Of these voters about 1,500 are Government officials, or are in Government employ.

Any administration that goes into an election, having under its control a trained body of election workers, whose bread and butter depends upon their success, and who in numbers amount to one-tenth of the entire electorate, has manifestly an immense advantage over an administration which does not possess such a nucleus of power, and which relies entirely upon its record, its principles and the voluntary support of electors. Had the Reform party followed precedent and availed itself of the partisan support of its officials, it would have done no worse than its predecessors. But right here is where the party claims the right to its name.

"REFORM" UNDER THE REFORM PARTY MEANS SOMETHING.

No sooner was the party in power than public proclamation was made that all public officials should refrain from any partisan participation in the approaching election, although no law requires it, and at the same time all officials were informed that they were free to vote for whom they chose without effect upon their tenure of office.

THE CONTEMPORARY PESSIMISTS Who have since developed into the present Re-actionary Opposition, immediately proclaimed that this was a spasm of virtue which would pass off before the next election.

Again the Reform party gave them the lie and earned its name, by passing at the last session of the Legislature a law absolutely prohibiting all persons holding positions of either trust or profit under the Government from any partisan participation in elections whatsoever, under penalties so severe as to render an infraction of its provisions one of the most serious of misdemeanors.

Under Section 102 of the Election Law any person holding a position of trust or profit under the Government who acts in any manner as a partisan, is liable to 1. A fine of \$100; or 2. Imprisonment at hard labor for six months; or 3. Both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

4. In addition to the above penalties the office of such person is at once vacated, and 5. He is disqualified from holding any Government office for three years; and 6. He is forever disqualified from voting at any election; and 7. He is forever disqualified from sitting in the Legislature.

The Reform party has thus voluntarily put out of its hands a most powerful weapon for securing its retention in control of the Government. A weapon which in enlightened America is still considered a legitimate one for the Administration to use. The present political campaign is being conducted by the Reform party without the support of official patronage and without a partisan use of the civil service. Whatever the result of the election, it will be reached by the people of their own free will, without coercion, and without any unfair or partisan advantage being taken by the party in power by reason of its position.

So long as the Reform party remains in power the country can feel secure that this policy, which it has inaugurated, will be carried out.

If you desire that the people shall continue to control the elections, vote the Reform ticket. If you want Government officials to again take charge of the Government and the Legislature for their private benefit, vote for Wilcox and Bush & Co.

## HARMONY.

In the report of Mr. Logan's Wailuku speech given in the Bulletin of the 22d inst., we read that he "showed how the union of the Mechanic's Union with the native organization was calculated to restore race harmony without the sacrifice of any principles," etc.

This seems to assume that all the natives belong either to the Bush or to the Elele faction, which is to do them a gross injustice, as the coming elections will show.

Again, the method recommended "to restore harmony" with the old Palace party is similar to that employed by the late Mr. Gibson.

At the close of the great civil war in the United States, harmony might easily have been restored by putting the Secessionists and their sympathizers in possession of the government, but the American people thought it best to keep them out in the cold for twenty years. Of course it is easy to conciliate such people by giving them what they want under the thin disguise of a new name and an equivocal platform.

Mr. Logan will find before long that his train is bound for the delectable duchy of "Gynbergdrinkenstein," and that he cannot leave his new friends to retrace his steps without a breach of the "harmony" which he is so anxious to restore.

The Bulletin cannot contain its mingled emotions of pity and contempt for the men who are so narrow-minded and prejudiced as to suppose that their political opponents are "deluded." As the Advertiser happens to share this very prejudice we feel a natural interest in following the course of reasoning by which the would-be respectable organ of an opposition largely disreputable, proves the narrow-mindedness and prejudice to be real. The argument, if it is not too much of a stretch of courtesy to call it by that name, proceeds as follows:

Politics are not an exact science, all men are liable to err; it is a common thing, too, for political opponents to exaggerate their differences, as well as to ascribe to others a number of dangerous vices which they do not, after all, possess. The Republican party supposed before the election of Mr. Cleveland that a Democratic success would prove the ruin of the country, and yet Cleveland was elected and no one much the worse for it. It makes no great difference which of two political parties is successful at the polls, things go on very much the same whatever the result happens to be. And so forth to the end of the calendar. Therefore, it makes no difference which party is successful, and those who have a different opinion are narrow-minded and prejudiced. Q. E. D.

What a use to be made of all these worthy old saws! Of course if these pretended demonstrations of our dialectical evening contemporary prove that political cynicism is the true spirit to be cultivated in this country, they prove a great deal more. They prove, for instance, that the wave of popular enthusiasm which carried Abraham Lincoln into the Presidency in 1861, was a great mistake which never could have been made if the American people had only surveyed public affairs from the calm height of our evening contemporary; it proves that it was a matter of very little importance in the development of American affairs whether the people elected Lincoln or any other candidate who might happen to be nominated to run against him; it proves that it is a matter of no moment whether Boulanger gets a majority in the French Chamber or not; that it would make very little difference to the public whether the German liberals oust Bismarck. We ourselves are weak-minded enough to suppose that the Northern patriots who voted against Lincoln were very fatally "deluded," that the admirers of General Boulanger are fatally "deluded" and gullible; and that it would make a vast difference in German affairs if Prince Bismarck should hand over the control of the empire to his political opponents.

It is time that all this talk should be known for what it is and that the gullible portion of the public should no longer be humbugged with it. Such talk is either foolish or criminal. There are real issues here which men who are both honest and intelligent cannot refuse to see. First and foremost among these issues is the preservation of the liberties won in our late revolution. The Reform party won and has preserved those liberties. The Re-actionary party are denouncing the revolution of 1887 as a crime. Does that not make an issue? It does with men who are not so eaten with the leprosy of indifference that they have ceased to feel or care. One of the most prominent nominees of the Re-actionists regards himself, and is, a candidate for a cabinet position. His previous official career is one long history of malfeasance in office, extravagance and waste, and shameless abuse of the public trust. Do these facts raise no issue? They do, for honest men. It is an undeniable fact that a large number of the voters of the country are Re-actionary in sentiment, and are running, in opposition to the Reform party all over the group, men whose whole previous career is one of servility and subservience to the King. Does this fact suggest no issue? It does to all but the blind.

But it is a waste of labor to exhibit and specify facts which are as clear as day, writ so large in the signs of the times and the history of the country that he who runs may read. We think that

in view of all these countless facts and evidences, which every man in the land has the means of knowing, it is no evidence of narrow-mindedness or prejudice to assert that the honest opponents of the Reform party at the coming election, and some such there undoubtedly are, are "deluded."

MR. MARQUES comes rather lamely out of his controversy with Mr. Gonsalves. We have ourselves no quarrel with Mr. Marques, and perhaps our late allusion to his challenge to Mr. Gonsalves was unnecessarily severe. We had intended replying to Mr. Marques' communication in our own columns, but Mr. Gonsalves' reply in the Bulletin rendered any further remarks on our part entirely superfluous. Beyond a single witticism at his opponent's expense, Mr. Marques' answer contains nothing which could be the most polite extenuation, be called a reply. This is by no means due to any want of intellectual ingenuity on the part of Mr. Marques, but simply to the fact that he is on the weak side, on a side so weak indeed, that no answer of any plausibility whatever could possibly be given. We firmly believe that Mr. Marques feels the embarrassing weakness of his position quite as much as we can for him; that he feels how useless it is to decry the Reform party as a sugar party, when he is associated as a candidate with a number of the most prominent sugar owners of the group; how ineffectual such a charge must be when side by side with him on the same ticket, is that old pro-Chinese politician, Bush. Mr. Marques is in opposition to the very political party which created his constituency, which gave him political importance. He has joined hands with a party which depends for its success upon the support of the worst elements in the country, as indeed he very well knows. Mr. Marques is in bad company, and we are heartily sorry for it.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

## The Niuli Rifle Club.

MR. EDITOR: Having noticed in the Advertiser's issue of the 16th the criticisms on my remarks concerning the Niuli Rifle Club, in connection with their shooting match on New Year's day, I beg to say that I intended only to state facts, as they had been obtained from sources that were considered reliable, and which corroborated a previously existing understanding that the Niuli and Kohala Plantation clubs were two separate affairs.

The "unfairness on the face" of the challenge, consisted of course, in that case, in the fact of a challenge issued from a team composed of men selected from two different clubs, to another club supposed to be of about equal strength to the one first named. If my statements were erroneous, they naturally stand corrected. All we want are facts.

Kohala, Jan. 23, 1890.

## Leases of Government Lands.

MR. EDITOR: The "Voice of the Nation," under date of January 20th, last, contains a statement by Mr. Bush entitled "Lease and Sales of Government Lands."

After spending half a column in explaining that for the benefit of the "poor natives" he leased 7,000 acres of Government land to the Queen, by private agreement, contrary to law, for \$100 per annum, he proceeds to state that he made other leases of a similar nature; "among them was one to a number of poor natives in Kipahulu, Hana, Maui. This application was allowed to preserve the lands to the old settlers as homesteads so as to save them from the capitalists who were beginning to reach out in all directions. These people held their leases until our present great homestead benefactor came into office. He was no sooner in his position before he discovered, being a lawyer, and a missionary on at that, that a lot of Hawaiians had a lease that legally they could not hold, equitably he knew they could not be permitted to keep it, so he summarily ejects them without process of law, and if we are not mistaken, leases it to a foreigner. So much for our present Minister's love for the homestead system, which as the election is coming on, he finds it very convenient to advertise and trumpet aloud through the columns of their newspapers."

It is a refreshing thing in these degenerate and deceitful days to have a man make a frank confession that he has violated an express statute, which he had taken an oath to observe, and to find that although he acknowledges that he broke the law, he did it for the purpose of protecting the poor and the weak against the rich and the strong. But the situation becomes somewhat complicated when the confession is made out of whole cloth. Confession is good for the soul, and I am willing to admit that Mr. Bush made "other leases," many others, without conforming to the law, but his confession of this particular sin is entirely gratuitous, for the records of this office show, and the facts are:

1st. That Mr. Bush made no lease, either legal or illegal, to the "poor natives," either in Kipahulu or any other part of Hana, while he was in office. He did make four leases without advertisement, to sugar planting friends of his, two of which were surrendered in January, 1886, and two are still in existence. 2d. No "lot of Hawaiians" holding a lease of lands, legal or illegal, in Kipahulu or elsewhere in Hana, have been ejected with or without "process of law," from any land in Kipahulu or elsewhere in Hana, since July 1, 1887, the date when I took office.

3d. No land in Kipahulu, Hana, has been leased to a foreigner since July 1, 1887.

Having lightened his conscience by a bogus confession, Mr. Bush immediately proceeds to load it up again by drawing upon his imagination for another statement of facts, which he states in substance as follows:

1. That a piece of land in Hilo, suitable for homesteads, was applied for by some poor natives, who desired to make homesteads of it.

pose of favoring the planter, it was put up at auction and purchased by the planter because his pocket was longer than the "poor natives'."

The facts are:— 1st. That the piece of land in question, Kulaiano, containing an area of 347 acres, has for ten years been under lease to the Pepeekeo plantation, for \$260 per annum.

2d. That although the old lease expired last June neither the poor natives nor any one else, other than the plantation, applied for it for any purpose.

3d. That there has been and now is unoccupied Government land in this vicinity in Hilo, suitable for homesteads, which the Survey office has been instructed to cut up if any one would take it. A personal canvass by the local homestead agent, in the vicinity, failed to find any one who wanted lots other than those now available. Two pieces of land in this vicinity, one containing 620 acres and the other 308 acres of good land have been cut up into fifty-four lots and offered as homesteads, of which twenty-eight lots are still untaken.

4th. Under these circumstances it was not the public interest to let the land lie idle, when an upset rental of \$1,300 was offered, which at the sale was increased to \$2,380.

5th. What the object of the "poor natives" was in running the lease up so high, I do not know, but I can draw my own conclusions from the fact that upon the same trip to Honolulu they "bluffed" another party into paying them \$400 by threatening to run up the rent of another piece of land, which he needed, with which snugg little sum they returned to Hilo.

Mr. Bush finally states that the Government has made private renewals of leases of Kapiolani Park lots by which "acts of collusion the Government has lost thousands of dollars."

The fact is that the park lots are Crown lands, and not Government lands. "The Government" has nothing to do with the leasing or revenues of the Crown lands. What arrangement the Crown Land Commissioners have made with the Park Association I do not know.

LORRIN A. THURSTON.

Honolulu, Jan. 23, 1890.

## A Trip on the Railway.

Forty-four of the Alameda's passengers were much gratified at receiving an invitation from the enterprising President of the Oahu Railway, Mr. B. F. Dillingham, who was their fellow-passenger, to take a trip over the line as far as completed, to Ewa. The train left Honolulu yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, returning at 3. The points of interest were explained by the conductor, and an opinion was expressed that this line would conduce to the comfort and wealth of the community, and reflected great credit on its promoter. Owing to a pressure of business Mr. Dillingham was unable to accompany the party.

## Legal Advertisements.

**SUPREME COURT OF THE** Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of EDWARD PRESTON, late of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, deceased, intestate.

On reading and filing the petition of Mrs. S. Preston, widow, alleging that her husband, the said Edward Preston, died intestate, at said Honolulu, on the 17th day of January instant, leaving property in this Kingdom necessary for Administration, and praying the letters of Administration issue to Cecil Brown, of Honolulu; It is ordered, that TUESDAY, the 11th day of February, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for the hearing said petition, in the Court Room of this Court, at Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and oppose said petition, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, January 25, 1890.

By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

**SUPREME COURT OF THE** Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of JOSE FEIXEIRA MACHADO LOPES, of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased. Order appointing time for Probate of Will, and directing publication of notice of the same.

A document purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Jose Feixeira Machado Lopes, deceased, having on the seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1890, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition filed in said Court, for the issuance of letters testamentary to Anna Luiza Machado having been filed by her.

It is hereby ordered that FRIDAY, the seventh day of February, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., at said Court, at Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, be and the same is hereby appointed the time for proving said Will, and hearing said application, when and where any person may appear and oppose said Will, and the granting of letters testamentary.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., January 17, 1890.

By the Court: J. H. REIST, Deputy Clerk.

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF** the Hawaiian Islands. L. C. ABLES vs. JOHN C. KITTON, Defendant, and E. H. HENDRY, Intervenor.

KALAKAUA. By the Grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands, King:

You are hereby commanded to summon John C. Kitton, defendant, in case he shall file answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the Supreme Court at the January term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on MONDAY, the sixth day of January, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of L. C. Ables, plaintiff, should not be awarded him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

And you are also commanded to leave a true and attested copy of this writ with E. H. Hendry, the attorney, agent, factor, trustee or pleader of the above-named defendant, or at the place of his usual abode, and him summon to appear personally in said Court on Monday, the sixth day of January, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of L. C. Ables, plaintiff, should not be awarded him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

Notify the said garnishee that, upon default to attend at the place on the day and hour above mentioned, execution will be issued against his property for the amount of such judgment as the plaintiff may recover against the defendant.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, How. A. FRANCIS JUDD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, at Honolulu, this eleventh day of December, A. D. 1889.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the summons in the above cause, and that said Court has ordered publication thereof, and continuance of said cause to the next April term of said Supreme Court.

ALFRED W. CARTER, Sec. Deputy Clerk.

Honolulu, January 30, 1890. 1306-321

**SUPREME COURT OF THE** Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of KRALIAHONUI.

Order appointing time for a hearing of petition to revoke probate.

The petition of Jenius Kahe praying that the order admitting the paper writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said Kraliahonui, deceased, made on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1885, be revoked, and that the petitioner, Jenius Kahe, be appointed administrator of said estate, having been filed November 22, 1889, been presented to the Probate Court.

It is hereby ordered that MONDAY, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., at said Court, at Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, Oahu, be and the same is hereby appointed the time for hearing said petition, when and where any person interested in any way in the estate of said Kraliahonui may appear and oppose the same, and the granting of letters of administration.